



Indiana Crop & Weather Report

INDIANA AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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FINAL 1998 REPORT



CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 8

Hoosier farmers continue to enjoy favorable harvest conditions, according to the Indiana Agricultural Statistics Service. Soybean harvest is near completion, and corn harvest is about two weeks ahead of normal. With the exception of occasional brief delays due to showers, the weather has been ideal all season for fall harvest activities. Farmers have also been taking advantage of the dry soil conditions by applying lime and fertilizer, as well as completing fall tillage work.

CORN

Ninety-three percent of the **corn** acreage has been **harvested**, well ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. By region, 91 percent has been harvested in the north, 94 percent in the central, and 93 percent in the south.

SOYBEANS

Ninety-eight percent of the **soybean** acreage has been **harvested**, equal to last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. By region 98 percent has been harvested in the north, 99 percent in the central, and 95 percent in the south.

WINTER WHEAT

Ninety-seven percent of the **winter wheat** acreage has been **seeded**, slightly behind 98 percent last year and equal to the 5-year average. Eighty-nine percent of the crop is emerged, ahead of 85 percent for both last year and average. Winter wheat **condition** was rated 73 percent good to excellent, compared to 66 percent at this time last year.

DAYS SUITABLE and SOIL MOISTURE

For the week ending Friday, 5.1 days were rated **suitable for fieldwork**. **Topsoil moisture** was rated 3 percent very short, 20 percent short, 72 percent adequate and 5 percent surplus. **Subsoil moisture** was rated 5 percent very short, 29 percent short, 63 percent adequate and 3 percent surplus.

CROP PROGRESS

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg
Percent				
Corn Harvested	93	82	73	76
Soybeans Harvested	98	94	98	96
Wheat Planted	97	92	98	97
Wheat Emerged	89	71	85	85

CROP CONDITION

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
Percent					
Wheat	0	1	26	57	16

SOIL MOISTURE

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
Percent			
Topsoil			
Very Short	3	3	3
Short	20	24	22
Adequate	72	70	69
Surplus	5	3	6
Subsoil			
Very Short	5	10	11
Short	29	30	39
Adequate	63	55	46
Surplus	3	5	4

--Ralph W. Gann, State Statistician

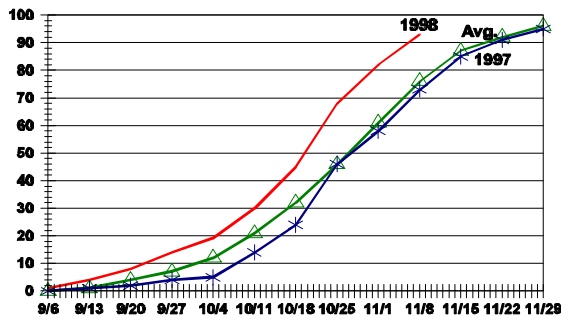
--Lance Honig, Agricultural Statistician

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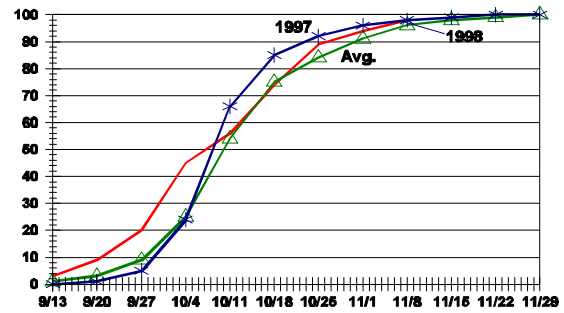
Crop Progress

% Corn Harvested - Indiana



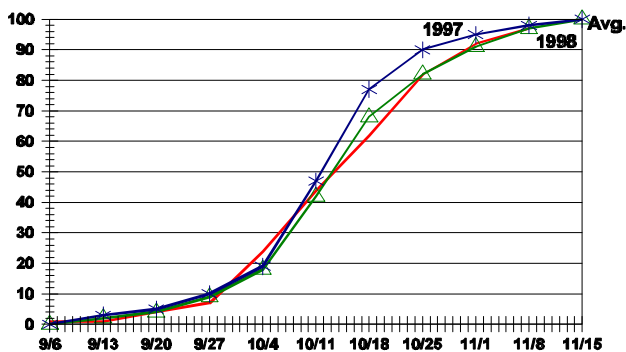
Source: Indiana Agricultural Statistics Service

% Soybean Harvested - Indiana



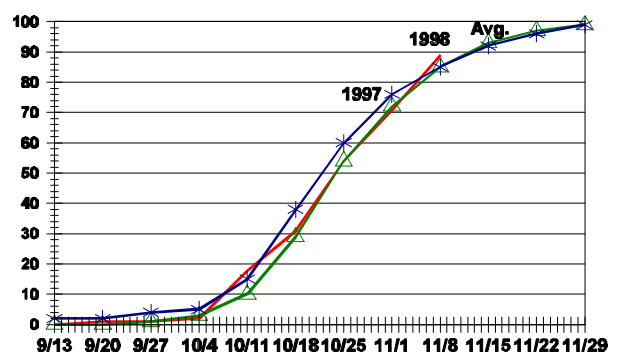
Source: Indiana Agricultural Statistics Service

% Wheat Seeded - Indiana



Source: Indiana Agricultural Statistics Service

% Wheat Emerged - Indiana



Source: Indiana Agricultural Statistics Service

Tax Planning Program 'Crucial' for Farmers In 1998

With low commodity prices, some farmers may assume they don't need to worry about 1998 income taxes. Not so, say David Frette, a CPA from Washington, Ind. and George Patrick, Purdue Extension economist.

"Many farmers may carry grain over and their 1998 taxable income may be considerably higher than they expect," Patrick says. "By planning, farmers may be able to avoid a loss."

Frette says: "I like to sit down and review receipts and expenses with all of my clients in late November or early December while we can still take actions to influence their taxable income." He also points out that tax law changes may influence many farm families' taxes in ways they aren't aware of now.

"For example," Patrick says, "farmers have the option of taking half of their 1999 production flexibility payments in 1998 and significantly impacting their taxes."

Farmers can learn about tax planning and new tax laws via a closed-circuit broadcast offered by Purdue Extension from 7-9 p.m. (EST), Nov. 24. The free program will be shown in these Indiana counties: Adams, Bartholomew, Clark, Delaware, Elkhart, Jasper, Jay, Jefferson, Hendricks, Lake, Marshall, Orange, Porter, Ripley, Rush, Scott, Steuben, Tippecanoe, Vigo, Warren, Wayne. Call 1-888-EXT-INFO.



Weather Data

Average Daily Values for week ending Monday morning November 9, 1998

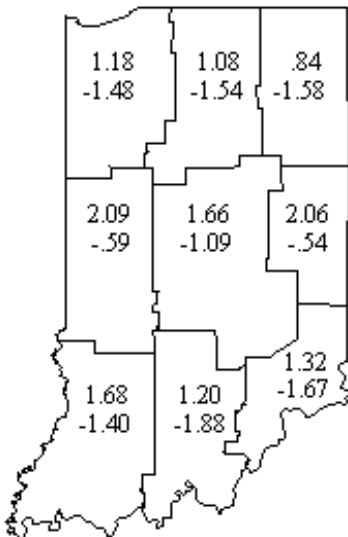
Area	Station	Air Temperature			Precipitation			Growing Degree Days		
		Max	Min	DN	Past Week	Since April 1	DN Since April 1	Past Week	Since April 1	DN Since April 1
NW	Wanatah	46	26	-8	.24	23.25	-3.60	3	3345	+434
	Kentland	45	29	-7	.18	27.58	+1.25	1	3718	+464
	Winamac	45	29	-7	.09	26.76	+.88	1	3586	+524
NC	South Bend	44	31	-7	.08	22.78	-3.40	3	3527	+541
	Waterford Mills	46	28	-8	.05	26.83	+2.30	2	3548	+520
NE	Prairie Heights	45	29	-5	.00	23.37	-1.69	1	3572	+875
	Columbia City	45	30	-6	.00	24.82	-.44		3450	+528
	Fort Wayne	44	31	-7	.00	28.31	+5.20		3579	+435
	Bluffton	44	29	-9	.04	28.07	+3.49		3644	+412
WC	West Lafayette	45	29	-8	.25	28.92	+3.34		3735	+582
	Perrysville	44	31	-10	.53	34.62	+6.28		3859	+218
	Crawfordsville	45	26	-10	.69	32.44	+7.59	1	3680	+498
	Terre Haute 8s	47	29	-9	1.17	33.75	+6.28	2	4224	+668
C	Tipton	43	29	-8	.26	35.83	+9.34		3496	+415
	Indianapolis	46	34	-7	.57	35.15	+9.46	2	4005	+501
	Indian Creek	47	30	-8	.83	31.92	+5.34	2	4005	+663
EC	Farmland	44	30	-7	.19	28.58	+3.56		3606	+603
	Liberty	45	29	-9	.39	27.79	+.54		3740	+389
SW	Vincennes	47	32	-8	1.16	34.70	+7.57	3	4178	+534
	Dubois	50	32	-7	.27	31.92	+2.08	7	4072	+487
	Evansville	51	38	-5	.00	27.69	+1.37	10	4474	+474
SC	Bedford	47	31	-7	.46	37.88	+9.52	2	3945	+492
	Louisville	53	39	-4	.04	30.75	+3.49	15	4661	+687
SE	Butlerville	48	28	-11	.72	37.10	+10.02	4	3888	+192

DN = departure from normal.

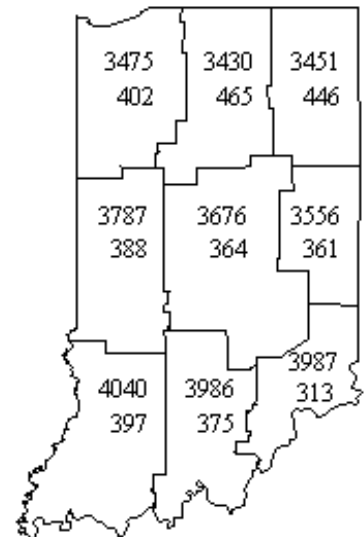
Growing Degree Days = daily mean - 50 (below 50 adjusted to 50, above 86 adjusted to 86.)

Rainfall of 1 Inch or More for Past 7 Days as of Monday morning

Rainfall for Past 4 Weeks and Departure from Normal



Growing Degree Days and Departure since April 1



The above information is provided by Ken Scheeringa, Indiana State Climatologist (765)494-8105

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Storing Corn? Here's Some Good News

If your corn is waiting in storage for prices to come up, you'll be glad to hear what Purdue Extension mycotoxin specialist Charles Woloshuk has to say: "Based on our survey data, we can predict that Indiana corn is relatively free of disease and mycotoxins, and this year's crop should store well.

"Simply put, this was a great year for Indiana corn. The ears we examined had very little disease."

Woloshuk examined 1,625 ears taken from 167 cornfields throughout Indiana at or near the time of harvest. He says the weather was a major factor in the crop's good condition.

"Rains in July reduced much of the stress that normally occurs and the lack of rain in August and September promoted drying. These conditions were not conducive for ear infection and disease development," Woloshuk says. "In fact, only five samples required analysis for mycotoxins."

Woloshuk reports finding a few diseases.

"There are isolated fields with disease problems," he says. "The survey indicates that Diplodia ear rot plagues some fields in counties along the Indiana-Illinois border."

Diplodia ear rot thrives when there is dry weather before silking followed by wet conditions at silking and just after silking.

Woloshuk says corn hybrids may be a factor, but fields in which corn follows corn are more likely to have the disease. "There are no mycotoxins produced by the Diplodia fungus in the United States; however, long term storage of the diseased grain is not recommended," he says.

Since 1989, the Indiana Agricultural Statistics Service annually has surveyed the state's cornfields to determine the level of pre-harvest ear rots and mycotoxins. As in the past, two samples of five ears were collected by the statistics service from each of their field plots around the state and analyzed for the incidence and severity of the following ear rots:

The incidence and severity of the following ear rots were determined: Fusarium ear rot, Gibberella ear rot, Aspergillus ear rot, Diplodia ear rot, and other, minor ear rots. Samples with 10 percent or more infected kernels were tested for mycotoxins, including aflatoxin, ochratoxin, zearalenone, deoxynivalenol and fumonisin.

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